

ROYAL LUAUS GIVEN BY LILUOKALANI

Her Majesty Receives in State at Washington Place in Honor of Her Birthday.



QUEEN LILUOKALANI.

Queen Liliuokalani's sixty-third birthday celebration will long live in the memories of the thousands of her former subjects and the foreigners who called at Washington Place to pay their respects yesterday. Memories of the days when Hawaii was a royal realm with its little court, a miniature of the most perfect in Europe, were brought vividly to mind by the grouping of the royal colors of the Kalakaua dynasty, the display of the royal tabus and torches, in the rare feather kahilis surrounding the roomy chair in which Her Majesty sat during a portion of the day's ceremonies, and in the odd but beautiful costumes worn by the attendants. Loyal natives came from afar to greet their former sovereign and to do her the homage of kissing her hand or kneeling before her.

The central figure of the day's celebration was a royal host retaining much of the tact and grace which made her court one of the most brilliant in Hawaii's history. The Queen looked remarkably well and despite the press of guests and the duty of presiding at three banquets, she bore up well under the strain and was as gracious and smiling in the evening as when awakened early in the morning by the retinue of servants chanting the ancient mele.

Washington Place was transformed for the nonce into a royal court. The natives who visited it at noon when the general reception took place fell into the methods followed during the days of the monarchy and stood just within the entrance where they bent the knee in homage. The foreigners with more than democratic independence showed an eagerness to grasp the hand of the former sovereign and none were denied the privilege who asked it. With the Hawaiians there was expected a reverence for their sovereign; with the foreigners a curious expectancy stood out upon their countenances easily read by the Queen as well as the host of attendants who took note of the too often brusque manners of the haoles, in marked contrast to the easy yet respectful dignity assumed by the Hawaiians. The luaus which were given in the forenoon for the Queen's intimate friends, the chiefs and chiefesses and a few persons outside the circle of intimacy and that given in the afternoon at which were present public officials both Federal and Territorial, army and navy officers and dozens of public notables, marked an epoch in the making of the new territory, for over the tables so well-filled with Hawaiian dishes past differences seemed forgotten and the friendships strained in bygone days were renewed. Truly Queen Liliuokalani's birthday this year was an occasion of much moment for Hawaii's happiness and prosperity.

LILUOKALANI RECEIVES

The sun's rays had barely begun to deep over the summit of picturesque Diamond Head, bathing the embowered city of Honolulu in the golden light of day, when the festivities at Washington Place began. Gray dawn witnessed the assembling of the Queen's retinue in the grounds, their numbers being soon augmented by the arrival of natives who came singly, in pairs and in groups, all bearing substantial gifts of one kind or another for their former sovereign. Juicy stalks of sugar cane were carried across the shoulders in lieu of the regulation carrying stick of the ancient days, from the ends of which were suspended barrels of fowl, which were plucked and cooked, and some that were allowed of transportation used, sucking pigs which had been cooked over night in imu; taro ready for the feast; fruits, sweetmeats, bunches of bananas. The gifts were deposited in huge piles, and the donors then awaited the awakening of the Queen that they might offer to the first greetings of the day. As the sun arose and the treetops in Washington Place were bathed in its rays, the retinue approached the Queen's bedroom and commenced an ancient chant used only on state occasions. Thus adjured the Queen awoke and greeted the chanters graciously. Upon her arrival at the entrance to the old mansion the Aloha Aloha and the Honolulu societies were found in waiting. Their gifts to Her Majesty including their gifts to the Queen, were left for her as well. Natives dropped in during the morning until the time approached for the formal breakfast to which many had been invited, when they respectfully withdrew.

Kappelmeyer Berger and the Hawaiian Band, formerly at the beck and call of Liliuokalani, came soon after Her Majesty was ready to receive visitors, and tendered her a serenade, consisting for the most part of Hawaiian melodies, interspersed here and there with classical pieces best liked by the Queen. The band stood beneath the trees on the Waikiki side of the house and played the following pieces, for which the kappelmeyer and the band boys received Her Majesty's sincere thanks:

"Hawaii Pono!," Berger

Overture, "La Hana," Berger

Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni

"Carmen," Bizet

Ballad, "The Holy City," Adams

(a) "Kaplima," (b) "Wai-anue," (c)

"Aloha No Wau," (d) "Maui Keala,"

Waltz, "Love Dreams," Freedman

"Star Spangled Banner,"

"The Queen's Breakfast."

In the grounds of Washington Place

a marquee had been erected within

which were seven tables raised three

or four inches above the lawn. A

table at one end of the tent which

was placed at right angles to the

others was reserved for the Queen

and her special guests. Red and

white bunting covered the sides

of the tent, and the long red

strips lent gala effect in

keeping with the prevailing royal

colors. The main entrance was

divided by the folds of the national

emblem and the Hawaiian flag. Behind

the Queen's table was stretched the

royal standard seldom seen nowadays.

The tables were provided with

deliciously flavored pig, cooked in the

imu; fish wrapped in ti leaves, pink

poi in hand, some calabashes,

Hawaiian pudding, octopus relish

and many other appetizing

dishes of island origin.

Prior to the breakfast which was

announced to commence at 8:30, the

a Hawaiian girl slowly waved a kahili back and forth over the Queen. Her Majesty looked regal in a beautiful holoku, en train of white pina with red satin stripes, over a slip of white satin. The yoke and flouncing of the skirt were trimmed with real applique. The only ornament worn was a diamond brooch at the throat. The Queen's hair was worn pompadour.

The entrance of Her Majesty to the reception hall was announced by the singing of Hawaiian music by a band of native players who were stationed on the lawn. The guests were received at the entrance by Senator Kakauekani, who still retains all the courtesy, grace of the monarchial days when he was wont to receive the King's and the Queen's guests at the Palace. The Queen was assisted in receiving by Prince David Kawanakoa and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. To the Hawaiians the Queen gave her hand, which was fervently kissed. The foreigners were greeted by a hand-lap by the Queen, who smiled as each guest was presented. Liliuokalani led the procession to the luau tent. Before the guests were seated Senator Kakauekani invoked the favor of God. The seating arrangement at the royal table was as follows:

In the center, Queen Liliuokalani, her right, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn; left, her right, Hon. Edgar Cayce; right, Prince David, Delegate Robert Wilcox; in order, High Chiefess Kakauekani, Mrs. Nawahi, Albert Nawahi, Senator and Mrs. Kakauekani, Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crabbe, Commodore George Beecher, Mrs. Maria Berkeley-Kahia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Liliuokalani, Mrs. Kea Nakulua, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. George Smithies, Mr. and Mrs. Makana, Mr. and Mrs. John Wise, Mrs. Junius Kaa, Mrs. Lucy Aki, King Kalakaua's old chamber, the one who was appointed at the King's election, stationed himself behind the Queen and sang the meleles and chanted her name and genealogy. The strange, weird oiling was only one of the many novel features provided for the day's celebration—a revival of customs of the ancient days that are fast dying out with the modern. The Quintet Club sang the sweetest of Hawaiian melodies. All partook of the luau slowly, the Queen nodding approvingly at this or that who caught her eye. The breakfast lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when the Queen arose, the signal that the feast was done. She went to the mansion and again received in state, where the guests bade her goodbye. The Queen retired until noon, when the public reception was given. The following is the list of invited guests to the breakfast:

RECEPTION AT NOON

At 12 o'clock the Queen again appeared, attired in a black polka d'esprit over white satin, with diamond ornaments, wearing upon her corse the Star of the Order of Kalakaua. A procession composed of Hawaiian youths carrying two tabu sticks draped in white tapa, and two boys carrying the royal torches, composed of a basket of ti leaves in which were placed kukui nuts, marched around the veranda, and were stationed on the outer steps. John D. Alomoku and Joseph Aea, wearing long ahueles reaching to their waists, were assigned as chair attendants, while Lillian Keane and Myra Heleluhe stood in waiting behind the Queen. The crowds arrived early. The first to be received was the Latter Day Saints Relief Society, composed of Hawaiian women, who presented a beautiful floral wreath to the Queen through their spokesman, Mrs. Kakauekani. Following them came members of the Aloha Aloha Society and the general public. There was much curiosity on the part of the foreigners to watch proceedings after they had been received, and many hung around the windows and doors with eyes a-kindle. Two ladies, evidently strangers, wandered into a room which was filled with rare kahilis, and when they thought themselves unobserved, attempted to pluck one and live feathers from them. The action was seen, however, and they received a rebuff from a gentleman who was standing in the next room, cautioning them to leave the grounds in haste. It is estimated that

nearly 1,200 persons were present at the reception. Several of the trades organizations of the Labor Day parade, availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to Liliuokalani in a body, as did the native company of the National Guard.

OFFICIALS FEAST WITH QUEEN

At 3 o'clock Washington Place was again thronged with guests, who had been bidden to the afternoon luau. This was intended mostly for foreigners, Federal and Territorial officials, officers of the army and navy, the clergy and Hawaiians. The Queen was escorted to the tent by Judge M. M. Estee, of the United States Circuit Court. Mrs. Estee accompanied Prince David. The Queen sat between Judge Estee and Bishop Willis, of the Anglican church. The luau passed off pleasantly, much of many kinds being served. Informality of dress was not observed, and the afternoon festivity partook more of the nature of a Java party.

It is said that never has such a wealth of feather leis been seen in many years as yesterday. Old cabinet members to have been rife of their contents that the owners of these valuable leis might exhibit them. There were some made of down, that are rarely if ever seen in public, and are valued at many hundreds of dollars. The Queen's own cabinet of leis of all descriptions was much admired.

There were many affecting scenes during the day, when some of the very oldest Hawaiians greeted Liliuokalani. All the old memories of days that had been full of inspiration to them seemed to be revived, and their eyes welled up with tears as they bowed down upon their knees. Last evening was given over to music, dancing, and general merry making.

A custom of the old days was to announce a chiefless or person of high rank to the sovereign by employing a singer to chant their genealogy, which was continued until the greetings between sovereign and subject were concluded. An instance of this kind occurred yesterday—the only one of the day—when Mrs. Emma De Fries made her entrance into the reception room at noon. The old chamber of the Kalakaua reign was employed for the occasion, and when the room was cleared of people, Mrs. De Fries entered, preceded by the chamber, who rattled off a genealogy which would have pleased the most critical. The unchallenged high chiefesses who had been as quiet as church mice when they made their obeisances, stood by their countenances wreathed in smiles at the newest claimant to royal lineage.

One woman who entered is a direct descendant of the Kamehamehas—Keana, a tall, stately woman—who made little or no ado over her claims to royal blood. She is now old and mentally impaired, and had to be led to the reception parlor. Once inside, she "came to," however, and her dignified bearing and easy manner caused much favorable comment. She greeted the Queen as a high chiefess to another, and was cordially greeted in return. The chiefless carried out to the full extent the lessons of court etiquette which she had received earlier in life.

Among those who ably assisted Liliuokalani during the day were Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, and Mr. Edward Liliuokalani. Following is a list of those invited to the afternoon luau:

THE NEXT STEP IN ADVANCE

"In accordance with their desire to make sure that the city of Boston is supplied with only the best which the market affords," says the Boston Transcript, "the Boston Board of Commissioned Officers will leave Boston this afternoon for a trip of a week or ten days in which to study voting machines and their operation in the State of New York. The commissioners will first visit New York city, and then travel by easy stages to other cities of the Empire State, including Utica, Syracuse, Schenectady, and other places where voting by machine has been tried."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The San Francisco demand for Hawaiian alligator pearls is gradually increasing.

Nothing has been done as yet for the protection from the wind of travelers at the Paik.

The number of merchant vessels now in the harbor is down to thirteen, the lowest number on record for a long time.

A. E. Minville, of Olas plantation, arrived on the Kinau. He comes to take to Olas a lot of Porto Ricans expected on the Colon.

Leslie McComb, formerly superintendent of the Joyful News Mission, of Honolulu, is lying seriously ill at the Hilo Hotel, suffering from nervous prostration.

A few drunken Japanese laborers engaged in a free-for-all fight at Ewa plantation Saturday night, but aside from a few bruised heads there were no serious results. No arrests were made.

A gentleman who was riding a wheel yesterday was run down by a two-horse vehicle and badly bruised. He was conveyed to his room at the Alaka House, and was attended by Dr. Herbert.

The school street bridge is about completed with the exception of the approach from the Nuuanu street side. Considerable concrete and frame work is necessary before the bridge can be opened to the public.

It is stated in the Los Angeles Herald of August 15 that an ocean-going oil-tank steamer will be put on between the Coast and Honolulu by the Mission Refining and Transportation Company. The vessel will be built especially for the oil carrying trade.

The marriage of Captain Samuel Johnson, of the First Regiment, N. G. H., and Miss Olive Pearl Cameron, will take place on Tuesday evening, September 10, at the residence of Mrs. E. Williams, Chaplain Lane. Miss Alice Johnson will be the bridesmaid, and Mr. Ralph Raymond the best man.

Many of the small Portuguese and Chinese stores in the suburbs have run entirely out of potatoes, onions, canned goods and other commodities, on account of the difficulty in obtaining supplies from San Francisco. The prevailing price of potatoes in the small stores is now four cents per pound.

There are about 200 applications for land at Commissioner Boyd's office. Most of these are from Hawaiians, who want from fifteen to twenty acres each. As Mr. Boyd thinks they will make a success as small farmers, he will probably arrange for the opening up of some valuable tracts of government land.

The committee to locate the site for the new home for leucoderms held a meeting yesterday and made a trip of investigation of the various sites offered for the hospital. It has been practically decided to locate the home at Kanihiki, but the exact site has not been picked. Another meeting is to be held next week.

A big blaze near Pearl City, which was plainly visible from various parts of the city last evening, caused considerable apprehension, as it appeared to be among the cane on Oahu plantation. A telephone message from the plantation last night quieted all fears, as the red glare was simply caused by the burning of trash.

John Medeiros, a young Portuguese boy, who was returning yesterday evening from the Labor Day sports at Napili Park, essayed to climb to the top of a tramcar on the way down town. When Ewa of the switch near the Hotel Annex the boy fell from the roof to the ground, striking on his head. He was picked up unconscious, and the police station was immediately telephoned. The patrol wagon responded to the call, and the unfortunate boy was conveyed to the house of his parents in the Portuguese section of Punchbowl. The youth's injuries are of the most painful character, and it is quite possible that internal harm was inflicted. The doctors attending stated that the boy was suffering from concussion of the brain.

ONE HEAD FOR ARMY

Plan to Consolidate Offices Here.

Honolulu promises to cease to be a permanent factor in the activities of the American war office. Plans are now being considered at Washington by Secretary Root, for the consolidation of all the branches of the public service here under one head, the commander of the post. This would mean that no staff officer would be sent here to succeed Major W. W. Robinson Jr., when that officer leaves the depot quartermaster-ship to go on to the Philippines, and that the hospital would become a post addendum, and lose its rank as a general hospital.

These changes are in line with the new policy of the war office, which under Secretary Root may be changed materially in the methods which have governed for the past quarter of a century. The press of business which has come as a result of the military administration of the Philippines and Porto Rico, has proved almost too much for the Secretary of War. That there must be so many reports from the officers who are on the staff, has been a burden upon other shoulders by dividing the duties at headquarters. These changes would mean a strengthening of the line with a corresponding diminution of the weight of the staff. Could there be a general reformation of the office force, a change in the methods there would be not more than one-third of the reports which are now received in the office of the secretary.

The general plan would be the consolidation of the bureaus or offices into, perhaps, three. This would mean that what is now the office of the adjutant general would be that of the general commanding, with the adjutant and the inspector general, in branches of the service. The supply departments, such as the quartermaster, the commissary and the paymaster, would be in another department, and the technical or scientific bureaus, the engineers, the ordnance and the signal corps, would constitute a third. The plan will not be put through without great opposition on the part of the staff of the army, as it is now organized. The contention of the staff is that the system is one which has grown up with the growth of the army, and is the best results of the thought of the soldiers of the Republic who have made the name of its citizen soldiery famous. It will be contended that the United States is the only nation which fights its battles with a volunteer army, and to place that army in the field means that the staff must be as strong as possible; that it must be most highly organized in every particular.

While the change would mean much to the general officers, there would be here, according to the present plan, a considerable under the charge of the officer in command of the post. The feeling at Washington as regards Honolulu is that this change would be desirable, even if it would make it advisable that an officer of higher rank should be sent here in command of the troops. There is now on the way an order from General Ludington, for the transfer of Major Robinson to Manila for staff duty. It is possible that Major Taylor, surgeon in charge of the hospital, would be transferred as well, if the change is made.

Longshoremen's Union Perfected

The meeting of stevedores and longshoremen held a week ago last Sunday to formulate plans for the proposed Longshoremen's Union of Honolulu was productive of the desired results day before yesterday. A meeting was held in the afternoon in the old rooms of the Peniel Mission where the organization was perfected. Dues in small sums, the minimum being twenty-five cents were collected from about one hundred men. Natives and Portuguese make up a large proportion of the union, the stevedores for the Oceanic and Pacific Mail docks having become affiliated with it. The first request of the union of the employers will be to give work to union men only. As past conditions have been greatly in favor of the stevedores, the announcement that this request is to be made may cause a divergence between the employers and employee. The leaders of the movement state they do not intend to inaugurate strikes. As the present method of obtaining workers when a vessel is coming into port is by choice on the part of the dock superintendents, the employers may look upon the organization as a method to foster men whom they do not want, upon their superintendents.

BY AUTHORITY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Menden, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate, to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Koloa, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. NEAL,
Administrator of the Estate of Jas. Menden.
Koloa, Kauai, August 6, 1901.
2204—Aug. 6, 12, 20, 27, Sept. 3.

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The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

NEW BONDS FOR ROAD

Hilo Railway Will Consolidate All Issues.

ALL the holders of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company having signified their approval of the plan, the bonds will be replaced by new bonds, the trust deed covering the entire road and the terminal facilities at Hilo. This new deed will be to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent bonds, which will be transferred to the holders of the old debentures.

This deal, which is the result of one of the many financial transactions of B. F. Dillingham while on the Coast last, will mean much for the development of the Hilo terminals of the new railroad. The bonds which will be replaced by the new issue are now in two sets. One is covered by a deed of trust based upon the main line of the road, known as the Hilo and Puna division. The amount of these bonds is \$450,000. The Olua division, which is the shorter line running through the Olua plantation, and to within eight or nine miles of the Volcano House, is bonded in the sum of \$150,000.

The deal by which the new bonds take the place of the original issue contemplates the selling of at least half of the surplus of \$400,000, or perhaps a total of nearly \$850,000, for the purpose of developing the property of the company at Hilo. This development will take the form of a line through Hilo to the Hilo mill, formerly the Portuguese Mill Company's plant, and possibly a branch to the Waialae mill. There will be two bridges over the Waialae river necessary in the improvement, and the branches will comprise one to the projected docks, and a belt line around the harbor to Waiuanue street with a station of the road in the business center of the city.

The new docks, the company to build which is entirely a Hilo corporation, will be a much-needed improvement and will involve the expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$60,000, the dock to be 800 feet long. This work, while not to be commenced for several months yet, means the consolidation of several important interests in the mercantile line. The Hilo Railroad Company does not intend to dominate the enterprise, though it has subscribed for a majority of the stock at present and will furnish much of the money for the building of the docks and warehouses. The line of the railroad will run out onto the new docks so as to make the handling of merchandise as easy as possible, with as little expense to the shipper, as well.

The issuance of the new bonds will take place at once, now that the majority of the holders of the old issues have signified their approval of the plan. There will be about \$50,000 held in the treasury, authorized but unissued, so that in the event of any improvement being deemed necessary it may be undertaken at once. The money is ready for the company as soon as the bonds are put on the market.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

There were two divorce suits of an interesting nature before Judge Gear yesterday during the noon session.

In the first, Maria Palikapu vs. Berenabio Palikapu, separation was asked on the ground that the defendant was afflicted with an incurable disease (leprosy), and had been confined at Molokai since 1898. The summons had been served upon the defendant at the settlement, and he had prepared his own answer, writing in Hawaiian on a plain piece of brown paper.

He set up as grounds for defense that the marriage had been celebrated by a Catholic priest, according to the Catholic religion and the laws of God, and that the Catholic church permits of no divorce.

In answer to the contention that the divorce should be granted because of leprosy, he replied that it has never been proven that leprosy is an incurable disease.

Third, he argues that whoever has been joined by the laws of God and the Catholic church, cannot be torn apart by a court of man.

The court heard the evidence of the complainant, and also that of Secretary Charlcock, of the Board of Health, who testified to the records as showing the defendant had been sent to Molokai.

Judge Gear granted the divorce, holding that leprosy was an incurable disease.

THE QUEEN IS SUED

Another suit was instituted yesterday by Ane Hilo vs. Liliuokalani to restrain a foreclosure of mortgage, and a temporary injunction was granted against the Queen by Judge Gear to prevent the sale of the property. In the petition it is alleged that D. Ma'o gave a mortgage to F. M. Hatch for \$75 in 1870, at 15 per cent, which was in 1881 assigned to defendant. The plaintiff further alleges that she has paid the amount of the claim, and that Liliuokalani has no claim to the property. She further alleges

"That it has recently come to the knowledge of the plaintiff that said mortgages were not discharged, and that the said Liliuokalani fraudulently, with intent to cheat and defraud plaintiff, and without the knowledge of this plaintiff, or said D. Ma'o, procured an assignment to her of the said mortgages hereinafter described, whereas it was the duty of the said Liliuokalani to pay the amounts secured by the said mortgages and procure a cancellation thereof, as she had previously agreed to do."

Georgia claims a man ninety-two years old, who never cast a vote or ran for office. He has, therefore, a good deal to learn yet, but it is, perhaps, as Frank Stanton suggests, fortunate for the old gentleman that he came to Hawaii.

SIXTO LOPEZ TELLS WHAT HIS PEOPLE DEMAND OF US



SIXTO LOPEZ.

SEÑOR SIXTO LOPEZ, who is at present making a short stay in this city, is on his way home from an extensive trip to the States, where he has given many lectures, and issued numerous pamphlets in behalf of the Filipino people. On his trip he has visited Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, besides many cities of less importance. Señor Sixto is a native Filipino, a Tagal, from Balayan, Luzon. He was the friend and confidant of the Filipino martyr, Dr. Jose Rizal, and when Rizal was banished to Mindanao he would have shared the same fate had he not submitted to a voluntary exile in Hongkong. Thence he came to America, and finally proceeded to England and the Continent, where he visited France, Italy, Germany and Holland. Three years ago, after returning to Hongkong, he was secretary to the Filipino commission to Washington, having received his appointment from Aguinaldo.

Señor Lopez was educated at the Ateneo Municipal, a Jesuit college affiliated with the Royal University of Manila, and belongs to the best class of people in the province.

Prior to his contemplated departure for the Philippines Señor Lopez desired to visit Cuba, with the intention of getting a view of the situation there. He has since published several pamphlets on this subject.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Lopez was in America on the commission but as the hostilities began shortly after that the work of the commission ceased. Since that time Mr. Lopez has not held any official position but has labored in many ways in the behalf of his people. The main aim of Señor Lopez' work has been to obtain independence for the Philippines by giving certain concessions to the United States. These concessions are to be coaling stations, bases for military and naval as well as trade corporations, and whatever rights which might be considered necessary to safeguard the interests of America.

While Señor Lopez did not wish to say that the scheme devised by the Taft commission was not good in many respects yet he considered it unfair to the Philippines and wishes that instead of this commission, work upon an independent self-government could be begun upon the same plane as are now in operation in Cuba.

If an elected constitutional commission could be formed the powers of government could be taken over from the American authorities. In the meanwhile until such a government had been established the military authorities could remain, and all questions cropping up could be settled. As to the teachers, who have lately gone over to those islands, they would be given the choice of going home to the States or serving under the new government.

Señor Lopez had taken his scheme of government to several European diplomats who have approved of it, and while in the States he has been aided by such men as William J. Bryan, Senator Hoar, Edward Atkinson and the Boston Anti-Imperialistic League.

The dread which he has of annexation as a mere American colony has led him to go very deep into the question of the capacity of the Filipino for self-government, showing for instance in his speech in Philadelphia that there were very few Filipinos who could not read and

write at the time of the first Spanish occupation, and that Manila already had a university several years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

The Senor speaks in no euphemistic tones of many of the late works on the Philippines, as for instance that of Dean Worcester. These works, he claims, are in most cases gotten up merely for gain, the authors having no authentic information about his people, and very often making the grossest misstatements, either from ignorance or from wilful deception. He therefore has spared himself no effort to give a true impression of his countrymen to the American people.

Yesterday the Advertiser sent in the following questions to Mr. Lopez and got the appended answers:

1. Will peace be established soon?

2. What then? Will Filipinos ask to have the islands admitted as Territories?

3. How would the colonial form suit them?

4. Would free trade with the United States be to Philippine advantage?

5. How are Americans regarded by intelligent Filipinos?

6. What is Filipino opinion about Protestant missionary work in the archipelago?

1. You must ask the United States administration. The Filipinos are and always have been ready for peace. It is certain that permanent peace will never be established until Philippine independence is obtained.

2. Then there will be government with the consent of the governed. It is very unlikely that the Filipinos will ever "ask to have the islands admitted as Territories."

3. Colonial government will never suit a people who aspire to be independent. Such a form of government is suitable only for a people who desire colonial government, and it is impossible to make a people desire what they do not want. You cannot love that which you hate and you cannot be made to love it by force of arms.

4. Yes. And it would be an advantage to the United States also, but not to those Americans who are engaged in the production of sugar and tobacco. Monopolies thrive best under protective tariff.

5. Just the same as they are regarded by other intelligent peoples. We respect the good and suspect the bad. And we regard the American who tries to get more of the earth's surface than he is justly entitled to just in the same manner as we regard the man who tries to get more of another person's goods than he is entitled to. We think that it is just as bad to take a country by force as to take a watch by force. We have the same detestation of the one act as the other. By this you will see how we regard the American who tries to take our country or our watch. But for the American people generally, we have respect and admiration, and we shall always be glad to imitate them when they do right.

6. The Filipinos have had more than enough of missionaries. We have about nine millions of Roman Catholics in the Philippines and if it is a good thing to convert them to Protestantism then it would be a good thing to convert the eight millions of Catholics in the United States. But we should be glad if the missionaries would give some other country a turn—Hawaii for instance.

Raymer Sharp, an examiner in the appraiser's store of the local custom house, has been recommended by Special Agent Jay C. Cummings for the position of examiner in chief of the Honolulu custom house. Cummings found the unexpected amount of business done at that port had resulted in tangling up the liquidation of entries as no appraiser had been provided and that an experienced chief was required to facilitate business. The appointment will be a promotion in civil service lines from a salary of \$1,600 to \$2,400 per annum.—Chronicle

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THE USEFUL PAPAYA

Tree of the Tropics of Great Value.

ONE of the most useful, and yet least appreciated plants in the world, is the common Papaya (Carya Papaya). Over this, to us so well known tree, the botanists have quarrelled extensively, some saying it is an old plant, a survival from prehistoric ages, so to speak, while some maintain that it is an entirely new plant, trying to establish itself. Again some say that it belongs to the Euphorbiaceae; others maintain, it is of a class entirely to itself. Practically the only use of it now made, is of its fruit, which in appearance and flavor somewhat resembles the muskmelon. One German chemical firm, Merck & Co., in Darmstadt, extracts the white fluid, which exudes from the green fruit, under the name of Papain. This fluid has a great digestive value. Of far more local interest however, are the various benefits which the small tropical farmer can derive from this plant.

It has been said that the juice contained in the green fruit has a digestive power. This seems to be true however not of the fruit alone, but also of the other parts of the tree. The story, that if you hang the venerable tough hen up in a Papaya tree, it will turn into a tender spring chicken, is a story which has provoked much derision. It is true nevertheless; the natives offer wrap squids, which certainly are the acme of toughness, in the leaves of this tree, and thereby reduce them to quite a palatable tenderness.

The greatest value of the papaya however is as a fodder for pigs. After extensive experiments it has become evident that as a fattener the ripe fruit is hard to excel. As a matter of fact, we have seen hogs, which were fed exclusively on papayas, fatten so rapidly, that their rations had to be considerably reduced. On an average it will take about twenty trees per head. The papaya fruits all the year round, and, as it during certain months bears quite considerably less than usual, twenty trees may be considered as a safe estimate.

The great difficulty with planting papaya trees lies in the fact, that there are male and female as well as hermaphrodite trees. If the trees thus are planted one for every fifteen feet, the planter is certain to get at least half the portion of his trees males, and consequently unproductive plants. One male will be found sufficient for forty females. The bisexual trees are scarcer than either of the monosexual kind. Another drawback in planting comes from the fact, that the papaya will not grow true from seed. If you plant seed from one of the larger, oblong, purple variety, you may get trees with small round fruits, and vice versa. Likewise if seed from a bisexual tree is planted, the result will in very many cases be either male alone, or female alone. It has therefore been found a good plan, to plant the seed in boxes; after the plants have reached a height of about six inches, they can be transplanted. It will be well to hoe up the ground, where they are to be placed, in a diameter of about three to four feet, if three or four trees are planted in each place, the planter will be able to select the female trees, just leaving enough males to effect the pollination.

This plan may cost some more labor, but it will be found to be more profitable in the end, than planting a single tree for each space, and supporting a large surplus of unproductive males.

Where papaya growing is done on a larger scale, for instance for feeding a piggery, it will be found, that tapping of the trees will make them branch out to an enormous extent, each fresh branch bearing as plentifully as the original top of the tree. The writer remembers, to have seen a tree, treated in this way, having twenty-seven bearing branches.

Of course this unnatural growth seriously affects the longevity of the tree, it being probable that it will only live six or seven years, but the enormous multiple of fruits amply pays for the labor of replanting.

Not only is the papaya valuable as a foodstuff for pigs, it is likewise a very valuable fodder for chickens and ducks. This, added to the palatability of the fruit as well fresh as baked or green (cooked green it tastes very much like summer squash), makes it a source of income which ought not to be overlooked by the homesteader and rancher.

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Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world! Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & L., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
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FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

STEAMER	DATE	STEAMER	DATE
TAELIC	SEPT. 3	DORIC	SEPT. 18
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 21
CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 21
DORIC	SEPT. 27	COPTIC	OCT. 1
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 27	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1
COPTIC	OCT. 4	PEKING	OCT. 15
PERU	OCT. 12	GALIC	OCT. 23
COPTIC	OCT. 22	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	CHINA	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	DORIC	NOV. 19
GALIC	NOV. 14	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 29
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	PERU	DEC. 1
CHINA	NOV. 29	COPTIC	DEC. 1
DORIC	DEC. 10		
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

CRUSHER MUST QUIT Board of Health and Supt. Boyd at Odds.

(From Saturday's daily.)

When James H. Boyd, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, opens his mail this morning he will find a very interesting letter from the Board of Health. It will not be particularly brief, but it will be to the point. Concisely stated, the letter simply makes a request for the cessation of noises at the stone-crusher in the vicinity of the Oahu Insane Asylum.

The visit of the Board of Health to the asylum yesterday afternoon and the subsequent conference with Superintendent Boyd were barren of results, as far as a compromise was concerned. Immediate results were at once apparent when the members of the Board proceeded from the scene of trouble to a special meeting, where righteous indignation was poured out, and the resolution embodied in the letter to the Department of Public Works was drawn up.

An open clash between the two departments seems imminent, as the removal of the crusher, in view of the state of finances of the Public Works Department, seems impossible, while the Board of Health appears determined to force the issue, on the ground that a material injury is being done to the patients at the hospital, and unless the noises are stopped it is not unlikely that the courts will be asked to enjoin the operation of the quarries.

The visit to the hospital and quarries was made at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the party were Drs. Sloggett, Moore and Pratt, and Messrs. Smith and Auld, and they were met at the asylum by Superintendent Boyd and Assistant Superintendent Campbell. The stone-crusher has not been in operation for over a week, but Mr. Boyd, in order to accommodate the Board, had the plant started, and five or six blasts were fired for the benefit of the visitors. The result was sufficient for even the medical men were startled by the loud noises, and the incessant grinding of the crusher made every one wish for cotton to use as ear muffs. Superintendent Malster then took the party on a trip about the grounds, and showed them where boulders had fallen, making big dents in the earth, and also where rocks struck on the roof, tearing holes through the framework, which had been patched at considerable expense. The rocks from the blasts were sent flying in very close proximity to the members of the Board of Health, and the buildings could be seen shaking from the force of the explosion. In fact, the members of the Board were more than satisfied as to the truth of the charges made in Dr. Malster's letter, and some of them were of the opinion that he had not represented the conditions as strongly as should have been done. The effect on the patients when the explosions occurred were plainly noted as some of the inmates became nervous and excited.

After the investigations had been thoroughly made the members of the entire party repaired to the lanai for a discussion of the problem. Dr. Sloggett stated that he was satisfied that something must be done immediately as the existing conditions could not be allowed to continue. Superintendent Boyd did not see what could be done, the crusher could not be removed, and suggested that some other way might be found out of the difficulty. He stated that it would cost from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to remove the crushing plant, and the expenditure of such a sum was clearly impossible at present. He said that the present quarries were the best in the city, and their proximity to the city made them particularly available.

It was seen from the first that the probability of any amicable settlement of the trouble was very remote, and the discussion soon reached a point where absolutely no progress was being made. Finding this to be the case Dr. Sloggett suggested that the only thing to do was to act immediately, and the members of the Board of Health drove to the offices, where a special meeting was held.

President Sloggett called the meeting to order and lost no time in preliminaries. The Board is practically at issue with the Public Works Department over this matter," he said. "The question of expense for removing the crusher should not be a question for the consideration of the Board of Health. As guards of the insane we must stop anything that is detrimental to their health or disturbing them. My idea is to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and ask him to cease operations at the stone-crusher. You all saw and heard the blasts there this afternoon, and saw the stones flying and buildings shaking. The racket and the incessant grinding of the crusher is most detrimental not only to the insane but to well people, and I think it should and must be stopped."

Dr. Moore said: "In my opinion the condition of the patients cannot be improved in the present state of affairs, and there is no hope for any of them under these circumstances. I think quiet can only be obtained by disassociating the quarries and the hospital. These inmates are no better off than if they were in a jail as they can't get away from the noise. Mr. Boyd should be asked to stop the noise at once."

Mr. Smith said: "I think this is a very delicate question. The Board does not want to embarrass the Public Works Department, but at the same time we are looking out for the health of the people at the insane asylum. It

does not need a medical man to see the damage that is being done, the dents in the roof, the patients frightened at the noises, and the rocks flying all about. As a member of the Board of Health I can see no other way to do than to stop the annoyance from the quarries and crusher."

Mr. Auld: "I can hear the noises from the blasts at my house a long way off, and it seems to me that the patients at the hospital, who are in close proximity, should not be made to bear all that distress. They often become nervous, and the incessant noises are enough to weaken a man of even strong nerves. The noises should be stopped, if not in one way then in another."

Upon motion of Dr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Smith, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and notify him that the using of the rock-crusher, and blasting at the quarry, is a common nuisance, and is in defiance of section 142 of the Penal Code, coming under the head of intolerable noises. And that it is the opinion of the present superintendent of the lunatic asylum, as well as of former superintendents, that the noises are detrimental to the health of the patients, a marked exaggeration of their symptoms having been noted in many cases. Such being the case the Board of Health must respectfully request the Superintendent of Public Works to immediately discontinue both the blasting and the operation of the stone-crusher."

The secretary was also instructed to send to Superintendent Boyd a copy of the section referring to common nuisances, of which the following are the pertinent parts:

"The offense of common nuisance is the endangering of the public personal safety or health, or doing, causing or permitting, maintaining or continuing what is offensive or annoying or vexatious or plainly hurtful to the public. . . . As, for example, the carrying on a trade, manufacture or business in places so situated that others indeliberately, who reside in the vicinity, or pass the highway or public place or resort to a school house, meeting house, or any other place of legal and usual resort or assembly, or liable to be thereby injured, annoyed, disturbed or endangered by deleterious exhalation, noxious vapors, hideous, alarming or disgusting sights, intolerable noise or otherwise."

The Board thereupon adjourned, and Secretary Charlock immediately complied with the instructions of the meeting, and wrote and sent the letter to Mr. Boyd. What the latter will do in the premises is extremely problematical. As he has not received the letter yet he is of course can take no action, and the whole matter may now be presented to the Executive Council. As there are no funds with which to obey the request of the Board of Health, the stone-crusher could not be removed in any event, unless some other arrangement should be made. The Board is determined to free the patients from the annoyance of the blasts and flying stones, as it is believed that all chances of recovery are precluded by the proximity of the crusher. It would cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to remove the hospital, so that seems even more impossible. It is intimated that unless the order of the Board to cease operations is obeyed, other steps may be taken and proceedings begun on the ground that the crusher is a common nuisance within the meaning of the statute as quoted above. In that event an injunction to prevent its operation may be asked. It is hoped by the members that the trouble may be settled without recourse to further proceedings, and that the request sent to Superintendent Boyd will be observed.

Cost of Transport Service.

Twenty million dollars scattered broadcast in San Francisco is a sum sufficient in size to produce effective results among the merchants and tradespeople of the city. General Oscar F. Long, superintendent of the Army transport service in San Francisco, will show to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, that this amount has been disbursed in the maintenance of the transport service there alone.

An idea of the enormous cost of transporting troops, to say nothing of the general running expenses and average wear and tear, can be had from the following figures. The estimated cost of transporting a soldier from San Francisco to Manila is shown to be \$126, for a cabin passenger \$256. The capacities of the transports that come into this port will vary from 1200 to 3000 passengers, but if only 1100 passengers—100 cabin and 1000 soldiers—are transported each trip across, the two ships coming and the two ships going each month, the cost at the end of the year will show approximately \$3,076,800 expended, 52,800 passengers having been transported.

The above figures will not cover the number of passengers carried by the transports during the past year, as two armies have crossed the Pacific during that time, first in the volunteer Army that was brought home and the regulars who have taken to the plains. Another big item in the expenses of these ships is the coal consumption. The Meade, which arrived in Honolulu last night, will burn on an average 110 tons per day for twenty-five days. That alone is an item of \$27,000.

General Long's report will be very explicit when completed but will not be ready for publication until it has been compiled with the annual report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. This branch of the transport service has been most carefully organized, and is considered a higher official credit to the service.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

FIRE AND DROUGHT RAVAGE THE ENTIRE HAMAKUA COAST

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1901.

Editor Gazette: Dear Sir: The drought is having a most disastrous effect throughout the Hamakua district, and is causing a great deal of suffering among the cattle, and loss to everybody. There are 4,000 head of cattle and 300 horses on the Horner's ranch that are suffering for water. And water is scarce everywhere, and is getting scarcer every day. It is so scarce in fact that it is difficult to get one's clothes washed, and it begins to look as if there will not be even enough for drinking purposes. The heat is also so intense that the cane is getting burnt up, and if anything is to be saved it will have to be ground at once. Most of the mills are starting on next year's crop, with the hope of getting something out of it before it dies. At Kukulau about all the water is gone, and if any grinding is done it will have to be done by using salt water in every thing, which is rather a risky thing with these types of boilers.

A few springs and deep wells are all that we have for the entire district and it is feared that they cannot begin to supply the demand, after all of the cisterns are empty. And there are very few but what are empty now. Coffee is also suffering for want of water and many of the young trees will die. But the greatest loss will be in consequence of the lack of water for washing, and curing the coffee; and which will mean the loss of the entire crop to most planters. Mr. J. M. Horner, it is said, will lose over 500 bags, and everybody will lose more or less of their crop. In fact almost everywhere the coffee is dying, or rotting on the trees with no hope whatever of saving it. The fire is still raging in the forest, and in places has gone through and is now burning up.

GOD FOR PASTURAGE BUT BAD FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS

Kohala, Aug. 30, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: I understand that a pasture grass has recently been introduced into these Islands, commonly known as Para grass, and that it is being freely distributed.

The original home of this grass is reputed to be the northern portion of Para.

This grass was introduced into the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, some thirty or more years ago, for the same purpose, and its excellent qualities for the feeding and fattening of stock cannot be disputed as it is probably the grass par excellence for this purpose.

It may be well, however, to sound a note of warning regarding the habits of this grass, and the serious consequences which will ensue should it ever obtain a foothold in our cane lands, or in any land devoted to cultivation. In the first place its roots penetrate to a depth of from one to five feet, principally the latter. And as it is a grass which grows from joints when it once gets a secure foot or rather roothold, it is almost impossible to eradicate it.

OLAA LAND CONDITIONS

More Favorable Terms Are Now
Granted to the Small
Proprietors.

Quite a number of persons who bought land in the new Olaa tract, now known as Elberon, last year, have found the conditions, coupled with the expense of clearing, more than they cared to assume.

In nearly every instance the lots sold for more than the upset price and when the last tract was sold under the terms of the purchase lease plan at the upset price, the land holders of the first lots sold decided to petition the Government for a modification of the conditions on which they had secured the lots.

Dr. Charles R. Blake, who holds lot number 22, and which he has begun to clear, was the first to write to Commissioner Boyd, and in answer to his letter he received the following:

Dr. Chas. R. Blake,

Olaa, Puna Hawaii.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 2nd inst., asking if it cannot be so arranged that the terms and conditions under which you are now occupying Lot 22 in New Olaa Tract, be readily fulfilled and suggesting whether it would be well to relinquish all claim on said lot, same becoming vacant and immediately thereafter filing an application under the conditions of the Land Act of 1895 (presumably you mean Right of Purchase Lease), and to say in reply that it has been decided that we will accept such surrenders of agreements known as Special Agreement and allowing such persons so surrendering to file on lots that he or they may have occupied under Right of Purchase Lease system. It is also further provided that all interest paid by such persons shall also become forfeited by the Government.

Yours respectfully,

E. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

est of persons in the land and already some who had decided to give up their holdings are now looking around for men willing to take contracts for clearing. Under the right of purchase lease the interest is eight per cent per annum, against one per cent under the special agreement plan, but it is understood, though not so stated in the Commissioner's letter that the land may be had at the upset price as was the case in the disposal of the balance of the lots the other day and while the revenue to the Government may not be so large it will insure a good class of settlers occupying the land.

Some of the holders believe that enough land can be cleared within a year to guarantee planting one thousand acres.

Horner and Parker's ranch and it is thought that it will do a great deal of damage.

The fires do not, however, spread in the forest quite as much as we had feared, and it is hoped that quite a portion of them may be saved. The latest news is that Kukulau is to have a deep well sunk at once.

OBSERVER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Hawaii Herald says: The fire is still raging in the timber mauka of Kukulau and there is absolutely no water on Horner's ranch. They sent fifty-two horses to Hilo on Tuesday and more on Wednesday in order to have them where water may be obtained.

Already more than 20,000 acres of forest have been burned and the fire is still raging. It is now working over toward the Parker lands on one side and the Oolaka plantation on the other. Many acres of cane belonging to Kukulau plantation have been destroyed and the plantation company has already spent \$5,000 fighting the fire and keeping it from making further inroads. As the fire is now almost entirely on property owned by the Territory the people in Hamakua feel that the Government should bear some of the expense of extinguishing it. When Governor Dole was in Hilo he was telephoned to regarding this and his answer was to the effect that the residents might put it out and depend upon the Territory to help defray the expense.

The Horner have been obliged to ship about 100 head of horses to Hilo on account of lack of water here. Many of their horses and cattle have died for the want of water and it is to save the balance that they are sent over to Hilo. There is no indication of rain and between the fires and the heat from the sun the ground is literally burning up.

A joint may lie in the sun for weeks, and when a little rain or moisture comes in contact, it quickly springs into life. It is also a creeping and climbing grass, and when not eaten or cut down, it will climb, if it has anything to adhere to, one hundred and more feet in height. It is therefore deadly to trees and forests.

While residing in the West Indies more particularly on the island of Trinidad, I knew of several gentlemen who became bankrupt, and lost their estates through this grass taking possession of their cane fields before its damaging habits were thoroughly understood or proper means taken to eradicate it or keep it under.

As it is not a seeding grass there is not much danger of its being indiscriminately sown. I would, however, advise great vigilance, in keeping it out of cultivated lands, which can easily be done, if the grass is removed, roots and all, while it is still young.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

THOS S KAY

In case This will be done, however, only on condition that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Olaa Company for harvesting the crop. It has been stated by Mr. Thurston in the past that if sufficient area is planted the mill company will extend tracks so that the product may be taken to the mill in the cars of the company. If the plan of the lot holders can be carried out the result will mean that the quantity of cane ground at the Olaa mill will be considerably augmented. In order to fully comply with the conditions homes must be erected, and it is safe to say that under these more favorable terms they will be built and occupied by the present holders. With trains running at convenient hours, Olaa will be the dwelling place of some Hilo business men.—Hawaii Herald.

RECEPTION TO VISITING TEXANS

LIHUE, Kauai, Aug. 31.—Last Tuesday evening, August 27, a reception was given by Mrs. W. H. Rice Sr., to the Rev. and Mrs. Hyde, of Texas, who are visiting Mother Rice, an aunt of the Rev. Mr. Hyde.

At 8 o'clock the guests commenced to arrive, and very soon the three spacious reception rooms which were artistically decorated with red, yellow and white, respectively, were well filled, the lanai and verandas being a favorite resort of the young people. During the evening vocal and instrumental solos were rendered by Miss Rice, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Alexander and Mr. De Lacey, and at intervals a number of Hawaiian girls, occupying one end of the veranda, made sweet music on their stringed instruments. At 10 o'clock, in a pavilion of flags erected in the grounds, spread with mats and illuminated by Chinese lanterns, a dainty collation was served. The costumes of the ladies were especially charming, rivaled only by the artistic decorations. One of the most pleasing features which characterized the evening was the absence of the usual reception's formality, due, of course, to the easy grace and cordiality of the hosts.

A COMMUNICATION

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagwell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaiian Territory.

President Horace O. Burt of the Union Pacific will be president of the Southern Pacific upon the resignation of C. M. Hays.

A TEST OF WHITE MEN An Old-Time Labor Experiment on Maui.

MAUI, Aug. 31.—Apropos of an article printed in an Advertiser of last week in which it was stated that the white men that worked at Ewa plantation were the first purely American colony ever introduced into the Islands, Maui, not Oahu, should have the honor of the first experiment with white labor.

In 1870 Capt. James McKee, owner and manager of Ulupalakua sugar plantation, commissioned D. C. Humphreys, ex-judge of Amador County, California, to import a company of white laborers. This was done, Judge Humphreys bringing seventeen Americans to Hawaii on the steamer Moses Taylor that same year.

At Ulupalakua these eighteen men called themselves the American Cane Cultivating Co., with D. C. Humphreys as foreman, and they named the little village, which Capt. McKee had constructed especially for them, Lincolnville.

A contract for ten years was made and signed by which Capt. McKee was to furnish them with land, tools, seed-cane, etc., and pay them so much per ton on sugar raised by them. They were to manage their own affairs the plantation-owner advancing and charging them with the money expended for expenses to the Islands, for furniture, and for food, clothing, etc., until two years had elapsed, which was the period requisite for a crop of cane to mature at Ulupalakua.

Before the two years had gone by, however, only one man of the eighteen remained to reap the benefit of his labors and that was James Anderson, the present postmaster of Makawao, who stayed for ten years at Ulupalakua, becoming assistant manager.

The reasons for the failure of the colony are various. It was not on account of heat, for the climate of Ulupalakua is much cooler than that of Ewa. Some of the men did not like the clause in the contract which prohibited bringing intoxicating liquors on the premises. Others thought that the \$75 or \$100 per month which they might have obtained had they remained, was too small a return for their hard work. It should be recalled that in 1870 and for twenty years later white men received extremely high wages in all occupations on the Islands. Another fact which will act as an explanation is that most of those who contracted with Capt. McKee were addicted to a roving life.

Perhaps it would not come amiss to mention the eighteen names inasmuch as the Lincolnville experiment forms an important episode in Maui plantation history. They were: Judge D. C. Humphreys, James Anderson, J. V. Kerr, Samuel Gaze, Jas. Driedale, Rob. McKinnon, O. G. Humphreys, Henry Taylor, Robert Adams, G. J. Lansing, Jos. Mitchell, Augustus Campbell, Richard Howard, H. S. Knowles, T. J. Wilkinson, R. W. Mateer, Jack Lewis, and Marcellus Newton.

Most of the eighteen Americans returned to the mainland, though J. V. Kerr is a resident of Wailuku, and James Anderson resides in Makawao. Marcellus Newton committed suicide while port surveyor of Kahului and Jack Lewis died at the settlement at Molokai.

TAUGHT BIRDS TO SING TUNES.

An oldtime Philadelphia barber trained dozens of young canaries to sing tunes, and some of them had quite extensive repertoires. He used to have a little hand organ that played "Yankee Doodle," "Home, Sweet Home," "Dixie" and other familiar melodies. With the aid of this he would spend hours with his birds, displaying a patience that was little short of marvelous. Gradually the birds would acquire the various airs until they would sing them, without the accompaniment of the organ. Many persons were attracted to the shop by these birds, and when a good offer was made he would sell them. He never, however, got \$1,200 for one, or anything approaching that sum.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 4, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5331

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tender, 1,800-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 11 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare

hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.
Four hundred CANE CARS.
Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.
Five miles of 15-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.
Fifty to ten miles of 15-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with Ash plates. No bolts or spikes for same.
This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.
The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.
Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

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NEW BONDS FOR ROAD

Hilo Railway Will Consolidate All Issues.

ALL the holders of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company having signified their approval of the plan, the bonds will be replaced by new bonds, the trust deed covering the entire road and the terminal facilities at Hilo. This new deed will be to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent bonds, which will be transferred to the holders of the old debentures.

This deal, which is the result of one of the many financial transactions of E. F. Dillingham while on the Coast last, will mean much for the development of the Hilo terminals of the new railroad. The bonds which will be replaced by the new issue are now in two sets. One is covered by a deed of trust based upon the main line of the road, known as the Hilo and Puna division. The amount of these bonds is \$450,000. The Olaa division, which is the shorter line running through the Olaa plantation, and to within eight or nine miles of the Volcano House, is bonded in the sum of \$150,000.

The deal by which the new bonds take the place of the original issue contemplates the selling of at least half of the surplus of \$400,000, or perhaps a total of nearly \$850,000, for the purpose of developing the property of the company at Hilo. This development will take the form of a line through Hilo to the Hilo mill, formerly the Portuguese Mill Company's plant, and possibly a branch to the Waialae mill. There will be two bridges over the Waialae river necessary in the improvement, and the branches will comprise one to the projected docks, and a belt line around the harbor to Waiuanue street with a station of the road in the business center of the city.

The new docks, the company to build which is entirely a Hilo corporation, will be a much-needed improvement and will involve the expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$60,000, the dock to be 800 feet long. This work, while not to be commenced for several months yet, means the consolidation of several important interests in the mercantile line. The Hilo Railroad Company does not intend to dominate the enterprise, though it has subscribed for a majority of the stock at present and will furnish much of the money for the building of the docks and warehouses. The line of the railroad will run out onto the new docks so as to make the handling of merchandise as easy as possible, with as little expense to the shipper, as well.

The issuance of the new bonds will take place at once, now that the majority of the holders of the old issues have signified their approval of the plan. There will be about \$50,000 held in the treasury, authorized but unissued, so that in the event of any improvement being deemed necessary it may be undertaken at once. The money is ready for the company as soon as the bonds are put on the market.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

There were two divorce suits of an interesting nature before Judge Gear yesterday during the noon session. In the first, Maria Palikapu vs. Bernabo Palikapu, separation was asked on the ground that the defendant was afflicted with an incurable disease (leprosy), and had been confined at Molokai since 1899. The summons had been served upon the defendant at the settlement, and he had prepared his own answer, writing it in Hawaiian on a plain piece of brown paper.

He set up as grounds for defense that the marriage had been celebrated by a Catholic priest, according to the Catholic religion and the laws of God, and that the Catholic church permits of no divorce.

In answer to the contention that the divorce should be granted because of leprosy, he replied that it has never been proven that leprosy is an incurable disease.

Third, he argues that whoever has been joined by the laws of God and the Catholic church, cannot be torn apart by any law of man.

The court heard the evidence of the complainant, and also that of Secretary Charlock, of the Board of Health, who testified to the records as showing the defendant had been sent to Molokai.

Judge Gear granted the divorce, holding that leprosy was an incurable disease.

THE QUEEN IS SUED.

Another suit was instituted yesterday by Ane Hilo vs. Liliuokalani to restrain a foreclosure of mortgage, and a temporary injunction was granted against the Queen by Judge Gear to prevent the sale of the property.

In the petition it is alleged that D. M. Maio gave a mortgage to E. M. Hatch for \$75 in 1870, at 18 per cent, which was in 1881 assigned to defendant. The plaintiff further alleges that she has paid the amount of the claim, and that Liliuokalani has no claim to the property. She further alleges:

"That it has recently come to the knowledge of the plaintiff that said mortgages were not discharged, and that the said Liliuokalani fraudulently, with intent to cheat and defraud plaintiff, and without the knowledge of this plaintiff, or said D. Maio, procured an assignment to her of said mortgages hereinabove described, whereas it was the duty of the said Liliuokalani to pay the amounts secured by the said mortgages and procure a cancellation thereof, as she had previously agreed to do."

SIXTO LOPEZ TELLS WHAT HIS PEOPLE DEMAND OF US



SIXTO LOPEZ.

SENOR SIXTO LOPEZ, who is at present making a short stay in this city, is on his way home from an extensive trip to the States, where he has given many lectures, and issued numerous pamphlets in behalf of the Filipino people. On his trip he has visited Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, besides many cities of less importance. Senor Sixto is a native Filipino, a Tagal, from Palayan, Luzon. He was the friend and confidant of the Filipino martyr, Dr. Jose Rizal, and when Rizal was banished to Mindanao he would have shared the same fate had he not submitted to a voluntary exile in Hongkong. Thence he came to America, and finally proceeded to England and the Continent, where he visited France, Italy, Germany and Holland. Three years ago, after returning to Hongkong, he was secretary to the Filipino commission to Washington, having received his appointment from Aguinaldo.

Senor Lopez was educated at the Ateneo Municipal, a Jesuit college affiliated with the Royal University of Manila, and belongs to the best class of people in the province.

Prior to his contemplated departure for the Philippines Senor Lopez desired to visit Cuba, with the intention of getting a view of the situation there. He has since published several pamphlets on this subject.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Lopez was in America on the commission, but as the hostilities began shortly after that the work of the commission ceased. Since that time Mr. Lopez has not held any official position, but has labored in many ways in the behalf of his people. The main aim of Senor Lopez' work has been to obtain independence for the Filipinos, by giving certain concessions to the United States. These concessions are to be coaling stations, bases for military and naval as well as trade corporations, and whatever rights, which might be considered necessary to safeguard the interests of America.

While Senor Lopez did not wish to say that the scheme devised by the Taft commission was not good in many respects, yet he considered it unfair to the Filipinos, and wishes that, instead of this commission, work upon an independent self-government could be begun upon the same plans as are now in operation in Cuba.

If an elected constitutional commission could be formed the powers of government could be taken over from the American authorities. In the meanwhile until such a government had been established the military authorities could remain, and all questions cropping up could be settled. As to the teachers, which have lately gone over to those islands, they would be given the choice of going home to the States or serving under the new government.

Senor Lopez had taken his scheme of government to several European diplomats, who have approved of it, and while in the States he has been aided by such men as William J. Bryan, Senator Hoar, Edward Atkinson and the Boston Anti-Imperialistic League.

The dread which he has of annexation as a mere American colony has led him to go very deep into the question of the capacity of the Filipino for self-government, showing for instance in his speech in Philadelphia that there were very few Filipinos who could not read and

write at the time of the first Spanish occupation, and that Manila already had a university several years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

The Senor speaks in no euphemistic tones of many of the late works on the Philippines, as for instance that of Dean Worcester. These works, he claims, are in most cases gotten up merely for gain, the authors having no authentic information about his people, and very often making the grossest misstatements, either from ignorance or from wilful deception. He therefore has spared himself no effort to give a true impression of his countrymen to the American people.

Yesterday the Advertiser sent in the following questions to Mr. Lopez and got the appended answers:

1. Will peace be established soon?

2. What then? Will Filipinos ask to have the islands admitted as Territories?

3. How would the colonial form suit them?

4. Would free trade with the United States be to Philippine advantage?

5. How are Americans regarded by intelligent Filipinos?

6. What is Filipino opinion about Protestant missionary work in the archipelago?

1. You must ask the United States administration. The Filipinos are and always have been ready for peace. It is certain that permanent peace will never be established until Philippine independence is obtained.

2. Then there will be government with the consent of the governed. It is very unlikely that the Filipinos will ever "ask to have the islands admitted as Territories."

3. Colonial government will never suit a people who aspire to be independent. Such a form of government is suitable only for a people who desire colonial government, and it is impossible to make a people desire what they do not want. You cannot love that which you hate, and you cannot be made to love it by force of arms!

4. Yes: And it would be an advantage to the United States also, but not to those Americans who are engaged in the production of sugar and tobacco. Monopolies thrive best under protective tariff.

5. Just the same as they are regarded by other intelligent peoples. We respect the good and suspect the bad. And we regard the American who tries to get more of the earth's surface than he is justly entitled to just in the same manner as we regard the man who tries to get more of another person's goods than he is entitled to. We think that it is just as bad to take a country by force as to take a watch by force.

6. The Filipinos have had more than enough of missionaries. We have about nine millions of Roman Catholics in the Philippines, and if it is a good thing to convert them to Protestantism, then it would be a good thing to convert the eighteen millions of Catholics in the United States. But we should be glad if the missionaries would give some other country a turn—Hawaii for instance!

General Smith Going Home.

General James F. Smith, formerly colonel of the First California Volunteers, and now associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, is supposed to be on his way to San Francisco. His wife has received a letter from him in which he said that he had obtained a three months' leave of absence, and would embark for San Francisco early in August. The transport Hancock left Manila on August 6.

Raymer Sharp, an examiner in the appraiser's store of the local custom house, has been recommended by Special Agent Jay C. Cummings for the position of examiner in chief of the Honolulu custom house. Cummings found the unexpected amount of business done at that port had resulted in tangling up the liquidation of entries, as no appraiser had been provided, and that an experienced chief was required to facilitate business. The appointment will be a promotion in civil service lines from a salary of \$1,600 to \$2,400 per annum.—Chronicle.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

The widow Beretania street, between Nuuanu and Smith, is under way.

THE USEFUL PAPAYA

Tree of the Tropics of Great Value.

ONE of the most useful, and yet least appreciated plants in the world, is the common Papaya (Caryca Papaya). Over this, to us so well known tree, the botanists have quarrelled extensively, some saying it is an old plant, a survival from prehistoric ages, so to speak; while some maintain that it is an entirely new plant, trying to establish itself. Again some say that it belongs to the Euphorbiaceae; others maintain, it is of a class entirely to itself. Practically the only use of it now made, is of its fruit, which in appearance and flavor somewhat resembles the muskmelon. One German chemist, Dr. Merck & Co., in Darmstadt, extracts the white fluid, which exudes from the green fruit, under the name of Papain. This fluid has a great digestive value. Of far more local interest however, are the various benefits which the small tropical farmer can derive from this plant.

It has been said that the juice contained in the green fruit has a digestive power. This seems to be true however not of the fruit alone, but also of the other parts of the tree. The story, that if you hang the venerable tough hen up in a Papaya tree, it will turn into a tender spring chicken, is a story which has provoked much derision. It is true nevertheless; the natives often wrap squabs, which certainly are the acme of toughness, in the leaves of this tree, and thereby reduce them to quite a palatable tenderness.

The greatest value of the papaya however is as a fodder for pigs. After extensive experiments it has become evident that as a fattener the ripe fruit is hard to excel. As a matter of fact, we have seen hogs, which were fed exclusively on papaya, fatten so rapidly, that their rations had to be considerably reduced. On an average it will take about twenty trees per head. The papaya fruits all the year round, and, as it during certain months bears quite considerably less than usual, twenty trees may be considered as a safe estimate.

The great difficulty with planting papaya trees lies in the fact, that there are male and female as well as hermaphrodite trees. If the trees thus are planted one for every fifteen feet, the planter is certain to get at least half the portion of his trees males, and consequently unproductive plants. One male will be found sufficient for forty females. The bisexual trees are scarcer than either of the monosexual kind. Another drawback in planting comes from the fact, that the papaya will not grow true from seed. If you plant seed from one of the larger, oblong, purple variety, you may get trees with small round fruits, and vice versa. Likewise if seed from a bisexual tree is planted the result will in very many cases be either male alone or female alone. It has therefore been found a good plan, to plant the seed in boxes; after the plants have reached a height of about six inches, they can be transplanted. It will be well to hoe up the ground, where they are to be placed, in a diameter of about three to four feet; if three or four trees are planted in each place, the planter will be able to select the female trees, just leaving enough males to effect the pollination.

This plan may cost some more labor, but it will be found to be more profitable in the end, than planting a single tree for each space, and supporting a large surplus of unproductive males.

Where papaya growing is done on a larger scale, for instance for feeding a piggery, it will be found, that tapping of the trees will make the branch out to an enormous extent, each fresh branch bearing as plentifully as the original top of the tree. The writer remembers, to have seen a tree, treated in this way, having twenty-seven bearing branches.

Of course this unnatural growth seriously affects the longevity of the tree, it being probable that it will only live six or seven years; but the enormous multiple of fruits amply pays for the labor of replanting.

Not only is the papaya valuable as a foodstuff for pigs; it is likewise a very valuable fodder for chickens and ducks. This, added to the palatability of the fruit as well fresh as baked or green (cooked green it tastes very much like summer squash), makes it a source of income which ought not to be overlooked by the homesteader and rancher.

CONSUL CANAVARRO'S RETURN.

Is Expected to Reach Honolulu by November.

Senhor A. de S. Canavarro, who for almost a generation has been the representative of the Portuguese Government here, is now on his way to his old home in Portugal. Some time ago Senhor Canavarro went to San Francisco for his health, and while there he was again taken ill. He was in communication with his Government, and on account of his condition his leave of absence was extended. He quite recovered and gained his strength, his old friends who saw him in San Francisco saying that he was in better health than for many years before. The Lisbon Government gave him an opportunity to visit the capital, after an absence of twenty years, and he took it at once, and is now on the way. He is expected to stay in Lisbon for a month at least, and Mr. W. M. Giffard, who saw him off in San Francisco, said yesterday that he expects to see him back in Honolulu by the first of November.

George de S. Canavarro, son of the Consul, returned in the Sonoma and will resume his studies at Punahou when the fall term opens.

General Smith Going Home.

General James F. Smith, formerly colonel of the First California Volunteers, and now associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, is supposed to be on his way to San Francisco. His wife has received a letter from him in which he said that he had obtained a three months' leave of absence, and would embark for San Francisco early in August. The transport Hancock left Manila on August 6.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Bar is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LEMMON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTER CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
GAELIC	SEPT. 3	DORIC	SEPT. 13
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
CHINA	SEPT. 15	COPTIC	SEPT. 21
DORIC	SEPT. 27	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	PEKING	OCT. 15
PERU	OCT. 12	GAELIC	OCT. 21
COPTIC	OCT. 22	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 23
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	CHINA	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	DORIC	NOV. 13
GAELIC	NOV. 14	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 15
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	PERU	NOV. 23
CHINA	NOV. 30	COPTIC	NOV. 23
DORIC	DEC. 1		DEC. 1
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		DEC. 18

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 30.

Str. James Mackee, Tullett, from Kapa, Anahola and Kilauea, at 8:30 a. m., with twenty-eight packages sundries.

Str. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii.

Saturday, August 31.

Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaiian ports.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Str. Naeau, from Hawaii.

Am. bk. Abbey Palmer, Johnson, forty-one days from Newcastle.

Br. bk. Santa, Stronnar, fifty-seven days from Junin, Chile. Nitrate for Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

Str. Lohua, Napala, from Molokai ports.

P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, from Port Los Angeles, with Porto Rican laborers.

C. & A. S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria.

Sunday, September 1.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.

Str. Nuhau, from Anahola.

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 30.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau, at 5 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Bearer, for Oahu ports, at 7 a. m.

Str. James Mackee, Tullett, for Kapa and Anahola, at 5 p. m.

Sp. Emily Reed, Baker, for San Francisco, p. m.

Saturday, August 31.

C. & A. S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies.

Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, for the Sound in ballast.

Str. Kaulani, Dower, for Hawaii ports.

Schr. Lady, for Waimanalo.

Am. sp. J. B. Brown, Knight, for the Sound.

Sunday, September 1.

Am. brgt. Tanner, Newhall, for the Sound.

Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco.

P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, for Port Los Angeles; 5 p. m.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 24. Jno. Emmeluth to H. Armitage; interest in R. P. 7109, kul. 7364, interest in R. P. 4497, kul. 8559, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$260.

C. S. Desky and wife to C. E. Dwight piece land (15,201 26-100 square feet), Villa Franca addition, Waialua, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$650.

Wm. A. Keys to P. McRae, Grant 4488 (22.72 acres), Oahu, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$4,368.50.

J. R. Wilson and wife to G. S. McKenzie, piece of land (4.79-100 acres), Kalaheo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$10,000.

August 26. Chang Chong to M. Hokukela; piece of land, Puna, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$600.

M. Hokukela and wife, Kapu, to T. K. Lalakea; R. P. 23, ap. 2 (74-100 acres), Puna, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,400.

Fahilo and wife to Wm. Fernandez; patent 4480 (15 77-100 acres), Anahola, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$709.

Kawelo and wife, Maka, to J. P. Mendonca; one-sixth interest in R. P. 1917, kul. 1347, west corner of Hotel and Smith streets, Honolulu Oahu. Consideration \$600.

Kaalawaawa and husband to Jno. De Costa Amorina, R. P. 4049, kul. 10406 (2 30-100 acres), Hlanaloli, Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$62 50.

Porto Ricans Arrive on the Colon.

Two hundred Porto Rican field laborers arrived Saturday on the Pacific Mail steamer Colon from Port Los Angeles, and will be distributed on Oahu plantations. They were landed at the Quarantine wharf, although the fumigation and bathing to which the laborers were formerly subjected here has been dispensed with owing to the methods employed by the Porto Ricans health authorities. The Porto Ricans were in fairly good condition on arrival here, and will no doubt thrive well in this climate. The Colon departed again for Port Los Angeles yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, to obtain a second consignment of laborers. The steamship City of Para is expected next week, from the same port, with a large number of Porto Ricans. Yesterday afternoon one of the Porto Ricans, whose name was not known to the Colon's surgeon, was transferred to the Queen's Hospital for treatment. He is suffering from pneumonia and malaria, and is a very sick man. The police patrol wagon was used to convey the patient from the vessel to the hospital.

PRINCE DAVID GETS HIS BIRDS

Gives a Bond and the Collector Makes Him Custodian of the Live Stock.

Prince David Kawanakoa, under bonds of \$5, is the official custodian of the cage full of weaver birds and the two tree kangaroos sent to him by his brother from Australia. Meanwhile on the next ship for the Coast will go a letter to the Department of Agriculture, asking if the species are dangerous, so much so that they must not be permitted to stay in the country, even as pets or in confinement.

It was only after much discussion and the receipt from Agent Smith of the hearing upon the matter, that the customs officials were able to make this disposition of the specimens, and thus leave the matter to wait upon Washington. When the communication of Jared Smith was in Collector Stackable's hands, there was a consultation and the beasts and birds were appraised. The total value of the entire shipment was placed at \$7 50. This made it necessary to give a double bond and this was done. Immediately the two cages were conveyed to Waikiki, and there the little things were given the comparative comfort of larger quarters after their long ride and short stay here in a small space.

This addition to the natural history collection of the Prince makes his menagerie as nearly complete as it can be without some of the big game, which he expects to have later. It is the intention of the Prince to gather all the birds which he can find and try and make their home at the beach as comfortable as possible, so that if there is no ecological garden in the city, he will have one of his own for the entertainment of his friends.

FLAG AND CONSTITUTION.

Judge Esteve will wrestle this afternoon with the same problem which has been puzzling the Circuit Court and the Justices of the Supreme Court for several weeks—the legality of the provisions in Hawaii during the transition period.

One of the eKakahu motions, is to be the instrument of the solution of the "constitution and flag" riddle in the Federal Court. Attorney Davis and Brooks having applied for a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf. They contend that it is illegal imprisonment having been convicted by a majority verdict, which is alleged to be clearly contrary to the constitution. The question Judge Esteve will have to decide is whether or not convictions by unanimous verdict became necessary with the passage of the Newlands resolution and if therefore, the prisoner is entitled to release.

The proceeding in the Federal Court is entirely separate and distinct from the habeas corpus cases in Circuit and Supreme Court.

The Lantana Blight.

If the blight which has attacked the lantana on Maui proves potent in destroying that noxious plant, it will prove a blessing, and should be more thoroughly diffused. Thousands of acres of good grass lands have been covered utterly and worthless by the spread of lantana, and there is no other practicable means of eradicating lantana. True, there is some danger of other classes of plants being injured by the blight coffee for instance, but there are only four small coffee plantations on Maui and they are worked at a loss, owing to the cheap price which coffee brings. Unless some more urgent reason for fighting the blight can be given than the heretofore suggested, the government should keep its hands off and encourage land-owners in their efforts to get rid of lantana.—Maui News.

TWO WERE SHOT DEAD

Waialua the Scene of a Double Tragedy.

A young Hawaiian by name Kealoha shot and killed Maria Kalamakee, a middle aged woman, at Waialua last Saturday, and after shooting ineffectually at two other persons took his own life.

The shooting of the woman took place between the hours of 7 and 8 a. m. Kealoha went to the woman's house, which is close to the Kaupoo bridge and near the old Halstead premises, and after driving the other inmates of the house away, shot Mrs. Kalamakee with a revolver.

Word of the shooting was brought to Dr. Hubert Wood, and he and Shoei Orme of Waialua plantation, proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. Thinking that they might be able to render assistance to the injured woman. Dr. Wood and his companion approached the house, but as soon as they got as far as the lanai Kealoha fired a couple of shots at them, one of which missed its mark by only a small margin. After this the two turned back and awaited the arrival of the sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox with a posse and a warrant of arrest soon arrived and after placing a guard round the house advanced thereon himself. He had not gone far before Kealoha took a shot at him. Seeing that the murderer had the drop on him Cox retreated and telephoned to High Sheriff Brown for advice and assistance.

The High Sheriff sent word to guard the house, give the man an hour or so in which to surrender, but to capture him dead or alive before dark.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Deputy Sheriff Cox called upon Kealoha to surrender. No response being forthcoming he again approached the house, carrying a mattress in front of him for a shield. When he had got to within twenty yards of the house Kealoha fired two more shots, one of which struck the mattress. Then he fired the final shot which ended his life.

The man and the woman were found lying dead on the floor. On a table was found a will, written beside the body of the dead woman. It was drawn up in the Hawaiian language and bequeathed all Kealoha's property and real estate to his son and daughter.

A coroner's jury was summoned and visited the scene of the double tragedy. They will meet today.

Kealoha was a well-to-do resident of Waialua and was 28 years of age. Maria Kalamakee was between 35 and 40 years of age, had been twice married and had several children. Her first husband was Kaapua and her second marriage was with Kalamakee, who is a lawyer and judge.

She is a sister of Representative Kekiki and her family reside in this city. Previous to her murder Kealoha had been paying her his attentions. A week ago Mrs. Kalamakee refused to have anything to do with him and it is thought that it is this which prompted Kealoha to his rash act.

The shooting was done with a Colt's revolver.

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Transports Sold Cheap.

At the Morse Iron Works Fifty-sixth street Brooklyn the United States Government recently sold at auction the transports McPherson and Terry to the highest bidder. The McPherson was sold for \$15,000. E. H. Parsons of Baltimore was said to represent the Pennsylvania Railroad. Miles E. Barry, general manager of the Chicago & Michigan Transportation Co. bought the Terry for \$18,000. She will be placed in service on Lake Michigan. Both boats went at an abnormally low price.

SEDITION OF SIXTO

He Says Filipinos Will Keep on Fighting.

Sixto Lopez, the Filipino representative who came to Honolulu on the Sonoma, will leave tomorrow on the Gaelic. He goes first to Japan where he will remain a couple of weeks, then proceed to China, where after a visit of a few days he will take a steamer to Manila.

What he will do on his arrival in the Philippines, Lopez will not say, though he has a program mapped out, and one which it is strongly suspected might not meet altogether with the approval of the United States government.

"I have my program all mapped out when I get to the Philippines," said he to an Advertiser reporter yesterday. "What it will be I cannot tell you. You will learn the result, however, in a short time after I get there. No, I do not know whether I will see Aguinaldo or not."

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"I have not been in communication with Aguinaldo since leaving Manila, as I was in America as a private citizen, and consequently could not keep up a correspondence with him. I have however been receiving letters from prominent Filipinos, not those in the field, but citizens who are neutral, but who write that they still hope some day to attain independence."

"No, we cannot hope to defeat the American armies, but we can defend our country against the invaders. That is what we call the Americans and the Filipino will fight for his home to the last."

"I see what the papers say here. The people here no doubt are all annexationists; they want the trade from the Philippines, I suppose. In the United States the Filipinos have some friends in Chicago and the East. Here they are all expansionists."

"We do not want a protectorate or to become a territory, all we want is our independence. What does the American know about our government? That is a question we should be left to decide. There is an old Spanish saying, something like this 'A fool in his own home knows more than a wise stranger.' You believe in the wise stranger, then you must believe in the divine right of kings. For that is what America is surely coming to, if independence is denied the Filipino."

"You say we are not capable of self-government. Who is to decide that, you or the people who should be allowed to say what they want? The Filipinos assisted in the government when the Spaniards had control. They are able to govern themselves. What your people fought for, was 'no taxation without representation.' We do not intend to be governed without our consent."

"The capture of Aguinaldo will not affect the fight for liberty. Would the death of Washington have affected your American revolution? Aguinaldo, your papers said, was a great and good man, while he was assisting in the war against Spaniards. He was a born Washington, a hero and patriot. Then when he took up arms against the invaders, he became a bandit; he was treacherous and barbarous and not to be trusted. Has Aguinaldo changed or has it been the American people? Hostilities were not opened by the Filipinos as the American press has claimed. If perhaps one or two natives happened to go through the lines and were shot, that was no need for a general outbreak of hostilities. I believe the outbreak was a pure accident. As to the ulterior motives, if such existed, which induced the American soldiers to fire the first shot and shed the first blood, I will express no opinion. But I am firmly convinced that if the commander of the American forces had adopted the policy pursued by the Philippine army, of simply arresting those who ignorantly or unwittingly crossed the lines of the respective forces, the conflict would not have occurred."

"We have ten million people, and are five thousand miles away. A government by the United States is clearly impracticable so far away, and we do not want a government of the United States under any circumstances. What we want is liberty, a government of our own and the Filipinos will keep fighting until they get it."

Returning toward town the officers found the men hiding in the bushes about half a mile away from the scene of the hold-up. As they were being put under arrest one of them drew an ugly-looking knife and showed fight. He was promptly overpowered and with the others taken to jail and locked up. They were charged in the district court on Tuesday and their cases postponed until September 4th.—Hawaii Herald.

A BAD MAN FROM PORTO RICO

Francisco Lopez Caught While Seeking His Wife to Kill Her.

About two weeks ago one of the prisoners confined at Honolulu jail escaped from the road gang and disappeared. A reward was offered by the sheriff's department but no trace of the man was had until last Wednesday night when Officer Kelley at Kasaan received word that a horse had been stolen at eleven miles.

Proceeding up the road the officer learned from a resident at 14 miles that his saddle had been stolen and on his arrival at Mountain View the officer got track of a Porto Rican, who was riding a horse. He found the man and placed him under arrest and handcuffed him. A few minutes later the man made a dash for liberty and Officer Kelley fired a shot in the air without having any noticeable effect on the pace of the runaway.

Together with the interpreter of the Olua Plantation Store Mr. Kelley made a search and the prisoner was found playing possum in a large box. When the interpreter called for a bucket of water to throw on the fellow he "came to." It was found then that one of his hands was free, he having worked it through the cuff. On searching him a murderous looking knife ground to a keen edge was taken from him. Inquiry among the Porto Ricans disclosed the fact that it was the escaped prisoner. The man admitted his identity and stated that he had gone to Mountain View to find his wife whom he intended to kill. He was taken to Hilo and in the district court was given six months at hard labor on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. The charge of horse stealing will be investigated by the grand jury.—Hawaii Herald.

A CELESTIAL WEDDING BANQUET

Ah Sung Bids Adieu to Bachelorhood With a Big Feast.

When Ah Sung of Waikiki, a raiser of ducks, chickens and pigs, took a wife unto himself yesterday morning and made her a partner in the riches which come from innumerable flocks, broods and litters with which his estate teems, he was moved to make much ado over the event. After the twins were united in marriage by the ordinary means known to the celestials, he sent broadcast an invitation to those fortunate enough to be included in his calling list to partake of a wedding dinner with him. Ah Sung's Waikiki mansion is not large enough to permit of a banquet to be several hundred, and as his newly wedded wife has no fancy for the presence of so many of the stronger sex, the happy groom was moved to gather his guests around a dozen or more circular tables in a down-town restaurant.

Amid much clatter of tongues and dishes, and the merry click-click of the two hundred chopsticks, Ah Sung celebrated his adieu to bachelorhood and paid the penalty for becoming a celestial. Benedick. Of noise there was a plenty. The tongues of the hundred which wagged unceasingly over their bowls of rice, chicken and other tid-bits of Chinese cookery, were aided in the production of noise by the discharge of thousands of firecrackers and bombs.

The banquet hall in which Ah Sung entertained his friends is in the second story of a Smith-street building erected on the far-west Chinatown district, and from the many windows long poles were projected from which depended strings of red firecrackers surmounted by bombs. The fusillades from these brought inquiring idlers to the scene, not the least of whom were several policemen. The guests were evidently much pleased with the noisy demonstration, and nodded approvingly as each string was set ablaze. Ah Sung returned to his Waikiki home and his waiting bride last evening jugged and jubilant over the success of the feast.

HOLD-UP ON VOLCANO ROAD

Last Monday night a Japanese driving hack No. 65 met with an experience that was quite new to him. He was driving slowly out the Volcano road and when he reached a point about three miles from town, and just beyond where the Chinese hackman was killed a year ago, he was stopped by four men and his money demanded. The Japanese pleaded poverty until one of the men pulled a large knife and threatened him with death if he did not disgorge. Then the driver became frightened and made a jump from the hack and darted into the cane and made his escape leaving his horse and hack standing. The man made his way to a telephone and reported the matter to the police. Deputy Sheriff O'Connell and two officers proceeded at once to the place and found the hack, but the harness had been cut and the horse ran off. No trace of the men was found.

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The Japanese immigrants who have been detained on Quarantine Island since their arrival from the Orient on recent steamers were set at liberty on Saturday. There are a number who have been refused admittance to the Islands, and these are now under guard and being kept at the expense of the steamship companies in the Channel wharf shed, in rooms especially provided.

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
HONOLULU, H. I.

LOOKOUT!

FOR THE

Pacific Vehicle and Supply Company's

AD NEXT WEEK.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 1/4% or 50c per share was called to be due and payable June 25th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 1/4% or 50c per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 1/4% or 50c per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 1/4% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 1/4% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 22.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 1/4% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

Rains on central Maui during the week have added much to comfort in traveling as well as proving quite refreshing to the growing cane. More rain is needed, however.—Maui News.

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